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(54) Title: FACIAL COSMETIC

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Specification

1. Title of the Invention
FACIAL COSMETIC

2. Claim

(1) Facial cosmetic characterized by the fact that it contains 1-70 percent by weight of the organic silicone resin described by (A) hereinbelow, 10-98 percent by weight of the volatile hydrocarbon oil described by (B) hereinbelow, and 0.5-55 percent by weight of powder.

(A) An organic silicone resin comprising units of the generic formula $R_nSiO(4-n)/2$ (where R denotes a hydrocarbon group or phenyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and n denotes a number ranging in value from 1.0 to 1.8)

(B) Volatile hydrocarbon oil with a boiling point ranging from 60 to 260°C at room temperature.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention
[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to facial cosmetics. More specifically, it relates to facial cosmetics that have good moisture resistance, perspiration resistance, oil resistance, and lasting qualities.

What is meant by the term facial cosmetic in the present invention comprises undercoats as well as conventional makeup.

[Prior Art]

There are various forms of facial cosmetics including solid foundations, solid eye shadows, oily foundations, and lipsticks, all of which consist of powder and oil. There are also emulsion-type foundations and other facial cosmetics, based on emulsion systems, all of which are characterized by the fact that they contain large amounts of inorganic powders such as talc, kaolin, red iron oxide, titanium oxide, and titanium-mica pearlescent pigments and organic pigments such as nylon, cellulose, and tar pigments.

Such facial cosmetics are subject to spotting, running, and the like from the action of sebum, perspiration, or the oils in other cosmetics. Women are universally dissatisfied with such running and splotchiness, especially in the hot and humid

The present invention is described in further detail hereinbelow by means of working examples. The present invention is not limited by these examples. Mixing proportions are given as percentages by weight.

Working Example 1 Oily Foundation

(1) Kaolin	25.0
(2) Titanium dioxide	15.0
(3) Red iron oxide	3.0
(4) Microcrystalline wax	4.0
(5) Liquid paraffin	5.0
(6) Sorbitan sesquiolate	1.0
(7) Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 3,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units to SiO_2 units = 1.5:1	2.0
(8) Isopar (Registered trademark) E (Boiling point 116-143°C)	Balance
(9) Fragrance	As suitable

(4)-(8) were melted by stirring at 70-80°C, and then (1)-(3) were added and dispersed. The mixture was deaerated, (9) was added, and the mixture was packaged in suitable containers to obtain oily foundation.

The oily foundation of Working Example 1 showed good moisture resistance, oil resistance, perspiration resistance, and little running or splotchiness.

Comparative Example 1 Oily Foundation

(1) Kaolin	25.0
(2) Titanium dioxide	15.0
(3) Red iron oxide	3.0
(4) Microcrystalline wax	4.0
(5) Liquid paraffin	5.0
(6) Sorbitan sesquiolate	1.0
(7) Ethyl hydroxyethyl cellulose	10.0
(8) Ethyl alcohol	10.0
(9) Isopar (Registered trademark) E (Boiling point 116-143°C)	Balance
(10) Fragrance	As desired

(7) and (8) were melted by stirring at 70-80°C and dispersed in (9). (4)-(6) were added and melted by heating. (1)-(3) were added and uniformly dispersed, and the mixture was deaerated. (10) was added, and the mixture was stirred and packaged in the prescribed containers to obtain oily

foundation.

Working Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 were subjected to the following evaluation.

Filter paper was impregnated with water or squalene. Working Example 1 and Comparative Example 1 were applied to the papers, and pressure from a dry nylon sheet was applied 10 times with a vertical motion. When this procedure was completed, the amount of the sample transferred from the nylon sheet to the filter paper [sic] was determined by evaluating the darkness of the color visually.

[Scoring System]

- 1 No transference.
- 2 Slight transference.
- 3 Marked transference.

The results, shown in Table 1, are the mean values from five testing cycles.

Table 1

	Water	Squalene
Working Example 1	1.0	1.0
Comparative Example 1	2.2	2.8

The results show that the facial cosmetic obtained in Working Example 1 resisted sloughing off with water and squalene: i.e., it has better lasting qualities, moisture resistance, and oil resistance than Comparative Example 1, a prior art oily foundation with good lasting qualities.

Working Example 2 Liquid Lipstick

(1) Isopar (Registered trademark) A (Boiling point 66-70°C)	20.0
(2) Solutrol (Registered trademark) 220 (Boiling point 240-260°C)	20.0
(3) Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 5,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units to SiO_2 units is 0.5:1	40.0
(4) Glyceryl triisostearate	10.0
(5) Red No. 226	10.0
(6) Fragrance	As suitable

(1)-(3) were melted by stirring at 50-60°C. In a separate operation, (4) and (5) were worked with a roller, then added to (1)-(3), and dispersed. The mixture was deaerated, and (6) was added to obtain liquid lipstick.

The liquid lipstick obtained in Working Example 2 showed good moisture resistance, oil resistance, perspiration resistance, and little spotting or running due to adhesion to drinking utensils or the like. The product also had a refreshing feel on the skin.

Working Example 3 Mascara

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1) Shellol (Registered trademark) 71 | 4.5 |
| (Boiling point 173-195°C) | |
| (2) Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 2,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_{1.5}SiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units to SiO_2 units is 0.8:1. | 70.0 |
| (3) Black iron oxide | 15.0 |
| (4) P.O.E. (20 moles) sorbitan monolaurate | 0.5 |
| (5) Fragrance | As suitable |

(1)-(3) were melted by stirring at 70-80°C, and (4) and (5) were added and dispersed. The mixture was deaerated, and (6) was added to obtain mascara.

The mascara of Working Example 3 showed little breakdown due to tears or the like and did not stick to the eyelids.

Working Example 4 Cosmetic Undercoat

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Kaolin | 10.0 |
| (2) Titanium dioxide | 5.0 |
| (3) Red iron oxide | 0.3 |
| (4) Yellow iron oxide | 0.2 |
| (5) Methylphenylpolysiloxane ($n = 100$) | 20.0 |
| (6) Solutrol (Registered trademark) 100 | 10.0 |
| (Boiling point 160-175°C) | 5.0 |
| (7) Solid paraffin | 4.0 |
| (8) Microcrystalline wax | 1.0 |
| (9) Sorbitan sesquiolate | |
| (10) Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 3,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_{1.5}(C_6H_5)_{0.5}SiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units to $(C_6H_5)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units to $(C_6H_5)_3SiO_{1.5}$ units to SiO_2 units is 0.9:0.1:0.2:1 | 2.0 |
| (11) Isoper (Registered trademark) H | |

(Melting point 171-193°C)

{12} Fragrance

24.5

As desired

(1)-(4) were mixed and reduced to powder. In a separate operation, (5)-(11) were mixed and melted at 70-80°C. The two mixtures were stirred together and deaerated, and (12) was added to obtain a cosmetic undercoat.

The cosmetic undercoat of Working Example 4 improved the spreading qualities of facial cosmetic applied on top of it and suppressed facial cosmetic breakdown.

Working Example 5 Highlighter

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| {1} Solutrol (Registered trademark) 130 | 95.0 |
| (Boiling point 170-208°C) | |
| {2} Organic silicone resin with a molecular weight of approximately 8,000 described by the generic formula $(CH_3)_{1.5}(C_6H_5)_{0.5}SiO_{1.5}$ where the ratio of $(C_6H_5)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units to $(CH_3)_2SiO_{1.5}$ units is 5.67:1. | 4.5 |
| {3} Titanium-mica pearlescent pigment | 0.5 |
| {4} Fragrance | As suitable |

(1) and (2) were melted by heating, and (3) and (4) were added and dispersed to obtain highlighter.

The highlighter obtained in Working Example 5 showed little running or splotchiness and had a refreshing feel on the skin.

[Effect of the Invention]

The facial cosmetic of the invention shows good moisture resistance, perspiration resistance, oil resistance, and little running or splotchiness. It also spreads well and has a refreshing feel on the skin.

Applicant: Kabushiki Kaisha Shiseido

Amendment (Originated by Applicant)

April 11, May 17, 1985

To The Commissioner of the Patent Office, the Honorable Manabu Shiga:

Accepted [Stamped]

1. Case Identifier
Japanese Patent Application N. Sho 60 59-279161

2. Title of the Invention
FACIAL COSMETIC

3. Party Filing the Amendment

Relationship to this case: Applicant

Name: Kabushiki Kaisha Shiseido (195)

Representative: Yoshio Ono

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4. Subject of the Amendment

The "Claim" and "Detailed Description of the Invention" sections of the Specification.

5. Description of the Amendment

- (1) The "Claim" section is to be amended as shown on the enclosure.
- (2) "Room temperature" in line 10, page 4 of the Specification is to be amended to "ordinary temperatures."

- (3) "Room temperature" in line 16, page 5 of the Specification is to be amended to "ordinary temperatures."

(Enclosure)

2. Claim

(1) Facial cosmetic characterized by the fact that it contains 1-70 percent by weight of the organic silicone resin described by (A) hereinbelow, 10-98 percent by weight of the volatile hydrocarbon oil described by (B) hereinbelow, and 0.5-55 percent by weight of powder.

(A) An organic silicone resin comprising units of the generic formula $R_nSiO_{(4-n)/2}$ (where R denotes a hydrocarbon group or phenyl group with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and n denotes a number ranging in value from 1.0 to 1.8)

(B) Volatile hydrocarbon oil with a boiling point ranging from 60 to 260°C at ordinary temperatures.